

RUSSIANS REPORT 20,000 AUSTRIANS CAPTURED IN BUKOWINA

AUSTRIANS ROUTED IN BUKOWINA WITH TERRIBLE LOSSES

Russia Says Its Victory There Offsets Defeat in Galicia.

CZERNOWITZ TAKEN

Remnants of Beaten Army in Danger of Disaster, Petrograd Reports.

LONDON, May 18.—The Austrian defeat in Bukovina was of such vast proportions as to more than offset the victory gained by the Teutonic allies in West Galicia, according to a Russian official statement contained in a despatch from Petrograd to the Reuters Telegram Company.

The Austrians are reported to have abandoned 20,000 prisoners in their flight and important positions organized on a front of 140 versts (93 miles). The Russians say they have occupied Czernowitz and that the remnants of the Austrian army retreating in the direction of the Puth are in danger of disaster.

The despatch says:

"The Russian official statement describes the Austrian debacle in Bukovina as of such vast importance as to render nugatory their ephemeral success in West Galicia. The latest particulars represent that the entire region between the Dniester and the Puth is in Russian hands, as the result of the brilliant victory, while the Austrians, utterly defeated, are in disorderly flight. They have abandoned 20,000 prisoners and important, powerfully organized positions on a front of 140 versts, for the defence of which they made tremendous sacrifices in money and lives."

Efforts of the Germans to force a crossing of the River San in Central Galicia are being made north of Przemyśl, where a battle for the fortifications along the river slopes is now developing. According to latest reports the Germans have been unable to reach within striking distance of Jaroslau and the other fortresses which constitute one of the strongest Russian defensive lines.

[The Austrian official report of May 16 said that the Germans had occupied Jaroslau.]

Further south along the San, in the neighborhood of Lisko and Sanok, German activity also is reported, but the operations there evidently are less important, being more in the nature of cavalry reconnaissance.

Retirement of the Russian forces from positions in the Carpathians resulted in a compact and effective massing of their troops from the San to Bukovina. Russian successes in the latter region, giving them entire control of the rivers Pruth and Dniester, are regarded here as offsetting the success of the Austro-German forces in West Galicia.

"On the Dniester River," says the Russian War Office "the presence has been revealed of German regiments only recently brought to the Russian front. It evidently is the plan of our adversaries to act against our positions in both Galicia and Poland."

The Saxons and Magyar regiments of the enemy and apparently all the infantry regiments of the Prussian Guard have sustained very heavy losses during their attack on our fortified positions.

TEN SUBMARINES MADE IN FIVE MONTHS, NEW RECORD BY FORD RIVER WORKS.

BOSTON, May 18.—The ten submarines which the Ford River Shipbuilding Corporation is constructing at Quincy for the British Government will be launched early next month, within five months of the time the keels were laid, it was learned today.

The trial trips will follow soon after, and the boats could be ready for commission by July 1, although they are not to be delivered until after the war.

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GERMAN SHIPS INTERNED IN HOBOKEN ALL DRESSED UP FOR AMERICAN FLEET

(SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPH BY AN EVENING WORLD STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER)



GERMANS LEAVE 2,000 DEAD IN BATTLE ON YSER CANAL

French and English Declare Last Week Has Been One of Continuous Gains—Battle Each Day.

PARIS, May 18.—The French War Office this afternoon issued the following statement:

"On the terrain to the west of the Yser Canal conquered by us yesterday and the day before yesterday, the Germans left about 2,000 dead, and a great number of rifles."

"During the course of the engagements of yesterday we made some further prisoners. To the east of the canal we have consolidated the positions recently taken by us."

"During the night the Germans undertook a particularly violent counter-attack, preceding this action by a bombardment with artillery and bomb-throwers. They were repulsed. In the region to the north of Notre Dame du Loriot, on the road from Aix-Noulette to Souchez, we checked completely by our fire two other German counter-attacks."

"As for ourselves we captured as a result of a night advance a group of houses near the cemetery of Abailin. Along all the front of the north of Arras the artillery fighting is continuing by day and by night. The Germans have bombarded Arras with particular ferocity."

"In the region of Ville-au-Bois, near Berry-au-Bac, the enemy yesterday undertook a fresh attack, but no was easily repulsed."

BRITISH FIGHT ON; NOW WITHIN TWO MILES OF LA BASSEE.

LONDON, May 18.—The troops of the British First Army, which yesterday broke through the German lines south of Neuve Chapelle, are now within two miles of La Bassee and still raining, according to the report of Field Marshal Sir John French, the British Commander-in-Chief, made public by the War Office.

The French official report adds further details of the British success, and announces the evacuation by the Germans of their foothold on the west bank of the Yser Canal, north of the Ypres, held by them since their successful attack of the 24 to 25th of April. The Berlin official report yesterday admitted that the Germans had been forced back across the canal at Steenstraete and Met Sca.

A remarkable feature of the British advance was the voluntary surrender of several bodies of German troops amounting, according to the report, to about 1,000 men in all, and the annihilation of another such body which, attempting to surrender, was caught under fire of its own artillery and cut to pieces.

"The First Army has gained further successes south of Richebourg l'Avoue," said the report of Sir John French. "And all the German trenches on a front of two miles were captured."

"This morning several bodies of Germans surrendered voluntarily to our troops, who continue to fight with great gallantry and determination. One of these bodies while trying to surrender was caught by German artillery fire and practically annihilated. The exact number of prisoners has not yet been ascertained, but 550 have been cleared to the lines of communication."

"On the remainder of the front there have been no incidents to report."

The London Times's correspondent in Northern France, under date of Sunday, telegraphs as follows: "Last night hell broke loose, and before dawn a this morning the British army had stormed the German lines at Festubert and Richebourg l'Avoue."

"It was necessary for Gen. French to act in order to support his allies, and, as he was unable to emulate

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

The French War Office reports 2,000 German killed in battle along the Yser Canal. Both London and Paris declare the last week has been one of continuous gains, with a distinct battle each day.

A far reaching victory in Bukovina, the Austrian crownland on the eastern extremity of the Russian front, is claimed in an official announcement from Petrograd. The capture of Czernowitz and 20,000 prisoners is reported.

The Russian War Office concedes a further retreat in Russian Poland between Pilia and Vistula Rivers on part of the long front over which they have been compelled by the Austro-German armies to fall back.

The Turkish General Staff at the Dardanelles reports that the allies on Saturday made several attacks on the Turkish right wing. It is said they were repulsed with the loss of 1,500 men. The British representative at the Dardanelles telegraphs that the allies have now advanced about five miles up the Gallipoli Peninsula.

An Amsterdam despatch to a Paris newspaper says the German reply to the American note will be despatched on Thursday. It is expected in Holland Germany will defend the sinking of the Lusitania and decline to modify her methods of submarine warfare.

The decision of Italy's policy concerning the war apparently has been postponed until after Parliament meets on Thursday. It is expected in Rome that Parliament will be asked to confer plenary powers on the Cabinet.

A plot to assassinate the Sultan of Turkey, Field Marshal von der Goltz, Field Marshal von Sanders and Enver Pasha is said to have been discovered in Constantinople. Turks and Armenians are credited with the authorship of the plot, and 400 Armenians have been arrested.

The Austrians and Germans have won about eight thousand square miles of territory in Galicia since May 1, when the drive against the Russian positions in the west and south began.

The Russians have been compelled to abandon their movement in the westerly passes of the Carpathians, but they appear still to hold Uzak Pass, the main gateway to Hungary.

Emperor Nicholas of Russia today again left Petrograd for the front, although which front has not been divulged.

FLEET STEAMS OUT TO SEA, BOOMING 300-GUN SALUTES

(Continued From First Page.)

The starboard rail, could be seen. There was a great bonfire of white foam and spray in the dreadnought's teeth.

A ball of white smoke puffed out just above the Admiral's bridge. It was stabbed with a streak of yellow and red flame and drifted away in a cloud. The bay was jarred with the dull bang of the first of the long series of twenty-one gun salutes. One followed another at ten second intervals.

Before the last cloud of smoke from the Wyoming had floated away toward Brooklyn, the dreadnought New York, flying the two-starred flag of Rear-Admiral Mayo, Commander of the First Division, was also smashing out her farewell to the President.

The clamor was increased a moment later by the Texas, and for the next half hour the shocks were incessant.

The Wyoming was abreast now. Just off her bow stood a score of her officers, shoulder to shoulder, in all the bravery of gold braid and cords and cocked hats. A line of a thousand sailormen stretched the length of the deck to her stern, where the sun glistened on the rifles and bayonets of the marines.

A bugle sounded. A white gloved hand went to every cocked hat and flat-topped cap; the guns of the marines and the sword of their commander glinted.

The flag which hung high on the aftermast sank slowly to the deck. Over the water came, clear and strong, the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner."

PRESIDENT STANDS WITH HEAD BOWED.

The President, spare and erect, on the bridge of the Mayflower stood with his hat lowered nearly to his waist. Among the watching thousands there was probably not one who after yesterday's great pub-

TWO ZEPPELINS LOST; THIRD ONE WRECKED; CREW OF 40 TAKEN

RAIDS ON THE BRITISH AND FRENCH COASTS DISASTROUS TO THE GERMANS.

LONDON, May 18.—The latest German Zeppelin raid on Dover and Ostend, which resulted in England, in the dropping of a few bombs on Hastings, north of Dover, and the killing of a woman and two children in Calais, appears to have resulted in almost complete disaster for the Germans.

It was reported from Calais that one of the Zeppelins which passed over that city had been hit by a shell from the anti-aircraft batteries.

Both passed on down the coast in the direction of Boulogne, but came within the range of the battery at "Le Nez," which succeeded in hitting one with a shell. They turned back at once, but an hour later it was learned that one had been shot down on the beach at Fort Mandik, about two miles from Dunkirk. The crew of seven officers and thirty-three men were made prisoners. The Zeppelin that attacked Hastings was attacked by eight biplanes. Three machines were able to attack before they were forced to retreat.

Reports of this remarkable battle off the Belgian coast say that after being hit by the French biplanes, the Zeppelin drifted out of sight in cloud and mist, going toward the sea, and was probably shot.

A despatch from Rotterdam says a Zeppelin was wrecked last Thursday, falling in Gorteloch, in Belgium. It had been hit by a bomb fired from a machine gun. Afterward the Zeppelin was dismantled and taken within the German lines.

one of the bluejackets contained cigarettes and were for her boy on the Texas. A sailor on the Yankton's launch gladdened her heart by taking it and telling her he'd see that her boy got it.

As the flagship Wyoming was steaming through the lower bay Admiral Fletcher sent a wireless message to Acting Mayor McNary, thanking the people of New York for the splendid reception they accorded the members of his fleet. The wireless was sent to Rear Admiral Coughlin at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In turn it was relayed by telephone to Mayor's Secretary Theodore D. Rouse, who was in the City Hall. The message follows:

"The Atlantic Fleet is leaving the harbor for maneuvers at sea. Will you please inform the Mayor that the officers and men of the fleet desire to reiterate their sincere appreciation of the many courtesies and unbounded hospitality extended to them by the citizens of New York City, which have made the visit of the fleet a memorable one, and will leave a lasting impression upon us all."

Just before the line weighed anchor an elderly woman came at top speed to the landing stage at the foot of West Eightieth Street. She had a package in her hand, which she told

he tribute asport, did not try to imagine Mr. Wilson's solemn pride. He stood at the port end of the bridge as the Mayflower, her bow pointed south, lay broadside to the passing fleet. So the men of the big ships must easily have made out his figure.

One by one out of the smoke haze into the sparkling sunlight they came, roared their tribute, saluted and with brass and drums resounding, went out to sea in mighty procession—Wyoming, New York, Texas, Delaware, North Dakota, Michigan, South Carolina, Kansas, Florida, Utah, Virginia, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Georgia, New Hampshire and Louisiana.

In all the powerful array, so fast does a great navy change, there were but five of the ships which took the American flag around the world under Admiral Byrd.

Despite the sameness of the ungainly outline of their hulls, the big ships seemed to have each one a personality. Perhaps this was because their commanders observed a slightly different alignment of their sailors, fired their salutes from guns differently placed and the bands played different airs. It was hardly half an hour from the time the Wyoming first spoke until the Louisiana was merging in the haze which her predecessors had made in the Narrows.

DESTROYERS PASS IN SILENCE. The torpedo flotilla, low lying, with high bows and rows of slanting funnels slipped out in quick succession and at brief intervals, but at the same speed as the battleships, fifteen knots an hour. They passed silently. The crews were aligned at the rail, but there was no gun fire. The dipping of the flag and the salute of the commander on his bridge were the acknowledgments to the President.

Torpedo boats carry no small canon for saluting purposes. Their five-inch guns are too noisy and too expensive for such use.

Behind the torpedo boats were the monitors, the old Ozark and Tennessee, the Dixie, the Prairie and the Fulton, leading their wicked submarine babies, as small as they are vicious—the older style, short and stumpy and comparatively high out of water, and the later K-class, sleeker, forward, with only a two-foot strip for footing and with her side

baire keels rising and falling from the water, and thin cat-like like steam.

In the junks and on the rooftops and the windows, the specks which those about the President's ship knew were cheering people held their place. Not until the last of the submarines had gone did they begin to thin and the currents of the human tide set back from the piers and the Battery sea wall.

The fleet is bound for practice to stop an imaginary enemy fleet which, represented by a few real cruisers and destroyers, is coming from the Azores to strike at some point, to Admiral Fletcher unknown, between Newport, Me., and Hatteras, seeking a landing for imaginary transports bearing 100,000 imaginary soldiers.

In a statement issued this afternoon Secretary of the Navy Daniels expressed to Acting Mayor McNary and W. Butler Duncan, acting chairman of the reception committee, his appreciation of the welcome accorded the fleet and its officers. The arrangements in every respect, he said, were the best that had ever been devised for an occasion of the sort.

The Mayflower, bearing President Wilson and his party, weighed anchor at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon and started for Washington.

SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES SAY GOODBYE.

When the swift Hudson tide began to swing the battleships about so that their bows would point downstream, the activities of preparation for sailing were most forcibly retokened in the masses of smoke that rose from the funnels of the ships. Since they have been in port most of the boilers have been cold, but early this morning the fireroom crews started the furnaces glowing and the clouds of smoke waved flaglike from the fleet.

At the several main-of-war landing stages along the Hudson—at the foot of West Eightieth, Ninety-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets—the ship's launches and the shore boats made their last trips to the warships a little after 10 o'clock. There were a few officers to be set aboard their vessels, a few bluejackets on final errands ashore and the last package of mail that the sailors will receive for about two weeks.

All the landing stages and the piers near them were crowded with sweethearts and wives, who waved their moist handkerchiefs as the "let under way" signal was flashed down the line from the Wyoming to the flagships of the divisions.

Just before the line weighed anchor an elderly woman came at top speed to the landing stage at the foot of West Eightieth Street. She had a package in her hand, which she told

HUNDREDS KILLED IN REVOLUTIONARY RISING AT TRIESTE

Insurrectionists Blow Up Powder Magazine and Attempt to Burn Palace.

VIENNA, May 18.—Hundreds of persons have been killed and wounded in a new insurrection in Trieste, according to fugitives arriving here today. Two powder magazines were blown up and the insurrectionists attempted to burn the palace and Government buildings. The commandant is reported to have threatened to have the Austrian fleet bombard the city.

The killing of women by Austrian troops has increased the popularity of Trieste, the fugitives declared. The soldiers shot the women when they refused to disperse from a point near the palace.

Mobs of men and boys attacked the gendarmes, who barricaded themselves in the streets and fired into the crowd. The mob fell back, burning stores and buying stores through Government buildings.

Martial law was declared last night, according to fugitives who arrived here. At a late hour troops were still engaged in clashes with the mob.

WAR COSTS BRITAIN \$150 EVERY SECOND; \$12,960,000 A DAY.

LONDON, May 18.—F. D. Acland, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, estimates the cost of the war to England at \$150 a second.

This means an expenditure of \$12,960,000 a day. Lloyd George's recent estimate was \$10,500,000.